MEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

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THE ELECTION.

The Albany Aflas makes the majority for the Democratic ticket 13,646. It gives the Republicans 15 numbers of the Scuate to 14 Demograts, two Ameriand one Independent; and 58 Assemblymen to 61 Democra's, and 9 Americans.

The Evening Journal, judging from those already

seived, thinks the efficial returns are not likely to greatly vary the result from what has been previously

reperted.

The official vote of the 1st Assembly District of Onendaga shows that France (Rep.) is elected by one vote! The Assembly is so closely divided this year, that his single vote may and probably will often decide the fa'e of important measures. Volumes could not give a stronger commentary than this fact, on the importance that attaches to the action of every single voter on election day.

SARATOGA COUNTY-[	OFFICIAL J.	
R.pab.	Dem.	Amer.
Secretary of State 3 (64	2 787	1,899
Centrol er	2774	1,895
State Tressurer	2.718	1.891
Attorney General3,021	2.832	1 891
Attorney Ownerst 9 4 063	2,797	1,878
State Engineer and Surveyor 3 062	2,780	1.818
Canal Commissioner 3164	2.781	1,889
Impector of State Prisons 3.661	4.470	
Sepator3 120	8.760	
County Clerk	2.819	1,862
Judge of Court of Appeals 2,237		U 2000 (CC-27)
Justice of Supreme Court 3,069	4 613	* 000
Assembly, Dist. L 6	1,847	1,939
Assembly, Dist H 585	. ****	2,123
Calcad Com Dist 1	1,784	967
Schods m, Dist 11. A1,654	****	2,006
SCHENECTADY COUNTY-	OFFICIAL!	
SCHENEUTADI COUNTY	988	789
Secretary of State	1.017	753
Judge of Court of Appeals 1.316	1,067	
Justice of Sapreme Court	988	789
Secstor	923	799
	Oppress	100
	4.772	8,268
Sporetary of State		
material of an annual and an annual and and an annual an annual and an annual an ann	4.763	3,240
Diate Trasurer	4.763	
Attorney Gene al 3 082	4.759	3, 232
Canal Commissioner3,020	4,767	3 262
State Engineer and Surveyor 3,191	4,717	5,233
Inspector of State Prisons 3.012	4,785	3,244
Sepator	4.899	3 067
Judge of Court of Appeals 2,913	4,759	3,251
Justices of Supreme Court,	36.00	27763
(Full term) 6 206	4.736	****
(To fill vacapcy)	4 707	****
Assembly, District 1 822	2,172	1,486
Assembly, District II	1 025	1.019
Assembly, District III 758	1.668	959
DELAWARE COUNTY-IC	DEFICIAL I	
Secretary of State	2 295	1.061
Controber	2.288	1,063
State Treasurer	2 293	1,061
Atterney General2,546	2,239	1.664
State Engineer and Surveyor 2 546	2.293	1.059
Inspector of State Prisons2,547	2 292	1,053
Senator	2,414	1.045
County Treasurer2,713	2311	851
Louis Court of America	2,397	1,060
Judge of Court of Appeals 2 414	3,668	4,000
Judge of Supreme Court2 178		
Robert Parker is thus elected Ju-	dge of the	Supreme
Court over Wiliam W. Campbell b		
Court over William W. Campoen C	1 1,100 mis	Jorn'y.

MARYLAND STATE ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote for Governor, as far as received, compared with the vote for

100	Vernor-180/	Licenter	TIP - FOOM
Counties. Hicks	A. Grooms, D.	Fillmore.	Buchanan
Appe Arundel 1,000		1,043	927
Hegeny 1,77		1,939	2,243
altimore City17 84		16,900	9,882
Saltimore County. 3,06:		3,504	3,155
alvert 30		401	356
aroline 757	7 711	638	743
arroll 231		2,843	2,099
Secti 1,865	1,955	1.884	1,845
Charles 420	764	461	758
Dorchester 1,312	949	1,292	979
rederick 3,634	3,451	3 724	3,304
Barford 1.945	1,507	2,074	1,405
Howard 807	729	899	633
Kent 794		833	550
Montgomery 1,128	1,224	1,208	1,126
Prince George's 705	1,040	881	983
Queen Anne s 839		904	741
Somerset 230	) -	1,893	1,821
St. Mary's 294		246	1,052
Talbot 721		749	910
Washington 2,785		2,717	2,870
Worcestet 1 281	1,440	1,214	1,428
4			00.115
Total45,50	2 36,895	47,462	39,115
Hicke's maj	.8,607 Fill	m'e mej	361

MARYLAND.—The official returns elect James A. Stewart, Administration, from the Ist. Congressional District of Maryland, by 176 majority.

# ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of the Republican party for Aldermen were to have been made last evening, in accordance with the programms published by the General Committee. No public announcements of the places of the mee'ing of the Nominating Conventions were made, and the reporters were unable to learn in most instances where the meetings were held, if they were held at all. The following is the result of their

First District -The Convention met, made no nominations, and adjourned to Thursday next at 71 o'clock

Third District -Convention met at the Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin street. ish Berson, Cors. H. Crane and Henry Morgan supported for nomination, but, being unable to sgree, the Convention adjourned to meet again next Fifth District .- Alderman Wm. Tucker was renom

inated for the office, and the nomination he accepted.

Sixth District.—Mr. Thomas Bennett of the Fourteenth Ward was unanimously nominated for Alderman of this District.

Eighth District .- Samuel T. McKinney was nomi nated in this District unanimously.

Fourteenth District .- Alderman Valentine was re nominated by a unanimous vote.

Fifteenth District .- James Owen, the candidate of the American party, was usanimously adopted by the

Republican Convention.

Sixteenth District .- Ex-Councilman Clifton of the Second Ward was nominated by the Convention unanimously.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN OF GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown of Georgia, in his inaugural address dwells with a great deal of emphasis upon the benefit resulting to the State, and especially the north-western district of it, by the construction of the Atlantic and Western Railroad. This road was constructed by means furnished from the State Treasury, and the Governor is evidently in favor of the extension of similar assistance-" taking care that the State is amply secured"-to other roads, especially such as may open an intercourse between Milledgeville and the Gulf of Mexico. What the State shall do with the Atlantic and Western Ra Iroad, now they have built it, seems, however, to be a disputed question. Shall it remain the property of the State and be managed under the direction of the Executive ! or shall it be placed under the control of a special commission? or shall the State lease it, or sell it to a company? The Governor, on the whole, favors the sale of the road to a company, in whose hands he thinks it would be very profitable, but insists upon an equal distribution of the stock, as he cannot consent to see any company of Northern or foreign capi talists snatch so rich a prize out of the hands of the people of Georgia. He also recommends re straints upon the purchasers in the matter of tolls, and that the money to be received for it be protected by constitutional amendment from "hasty and improvi dent legislation," and be reserved to meet the State debt and to constitute a school fund-of which, as well as provision for its colleges, the State is represented as much in need. In the mean time, he thinks the net

As to Federal matters, the Governor proposes to stard by the principles of the Nebraska bill, and to be ready to carry out the "stern decrees" of the Georgia Convention of 1850 for repressing the aggressions of Northern fanaticism. What those "stern decrees" were, we have quite forgotten, and probably a large

The valediet ry address of Gov. Johnson of Tenn see and the inaugural of his successor, Gov. Harris, we before us, but they contain nothing of interes They are entirely devoted to compliments and politics. THE UNEMPLOYED

# MACKEBELVILLE RIOTERS.

Capture of Bakers and Musicians. TROOPS WITHDRAWN PROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Tompkins square yesterday was the scene of contiued disorder, which, however, at no time a mounted to a riet. At 9 o'cleck the Mackrellville boys, "Biges" and "Forty Thieves," together with some smaller boys-Blues and Forty Thieves in futuro-were on the ground, ready to improve any opportunity for what they call a muss. Four or five hundred workingmen were there, merely as lookers on. They had come in the expectation of a continuance of the move ment of "The Committee" The number of very small boys, apparently not more than ten years old was very considerable. It was said that a delegation of Dead Rabbits from the Sixth Ward had come up to

the aid of their brethren in Mackrellville. Some of the men in the crowd said that Maguire. who yesterday appounced that the object of the meeting was to preserve the "pace," had promised the crowd that he would be upon the ground at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lead the men to the work to be provided by the Corporation; and as he was nowhere to be seen, threa's were freely uttered against him and all the Committee. They were of this kind:

"Do you know what I think ought to be done with that Committee! We ought ter jist ring the necks of every mother." 'And we wil."

Noll was first of the Committee to come. He go up by the fountain, or rather the basin where the fountain should be, and began to speak. As soon as he was seen, the cry was raised, "There is the d-d"
Datchman! wring his neck!" and a crowd rushed upon him, pushing him violently is one direction, and then in another, beating his back and head, hooting him, and applying every opprobrious epithet He was so thoroughly frightened that he looked as white as a sheet; but after being run about and hosted for near an hour, he made good his eac spe into the grocery at the corner of Eighth street. The German grocer and his hiends made formidable preparations for defense with club, cheese knife and hatchet, but the boys soon carried the war to the very gates of the enemy's atroughold, greatly injuring the perpendicularity of several tubs and pails. A policeman made his ap-pearance and ordered them off. They refused to go but Chas. Smith having arrived on the ground, proved bis superiority to the law by inducing them to go

A demonstration was also made upon one of the Irish oratos, who has on several occasion enlightened the gatherings. The crowd started for him as soon as he set foot upon the park, and he ran for his life. He was chased from point to point, now and then getting a rap on his hat, which was gloriously jammed when

he finally succeeded in getting away.

About the same time a party in a different part of the square upset a Gorman baker's handcart, which had in it about fifty loaves of bread, robbed him of every loaf and then ran into the square, pelting every person they could with the loaver. The poor German was utterly astonished at this, and after pouring forth a torrent of German imprecations, he, too, ran for his

Another German baker, named Steinhardt, attempt ed to cross the southern end of the park with a baske of bread on his back. A rush was made for him as soon as he entered the park; he was knocked off his feet, and the basket tumbling over, scattered all his bread, which the mob seized and pelted him with.

Several other Germans were driven out of the equare. A number of them took refege is the grocery mentioned above, which was closed. The mo at this time seemed to be mostly Irish. One German who was attacked an i beaten about for some time and then left, being asked what he had done, replied Nichts, nichts, es ist ein Schauspiel!"
Toward 11 o'clock, a man named Morris Delaney

mounted that chair which had borne the weight of the heroine of this movement, and proceeded to glorify Mayor Wood. The burden of his speech was this: "Let us trust to Mayor Wood. He is our friend; he wi

A young man, whose name was given as George Campbell, took the chair in opposition. His speeck found great favor; it was rather strong.

found great favor; it was rather strong.

It is a sad sight to see men who have no employment, whose families are burgry, and they no means of feeding them. But it is also a sad sight to see men deceived day after day—coming together here, and relying upon promines as unmeaning as sir. The Committee which has been acting for you has been footing from day to day, and from week to week; and why For the purpose of parting you off until after election; till Wood may, upon his lying promises, be arain elected; till troops are stationed in every public place to shoot you down; and what then? You can go to the devil

Wood msy, upon his lying promises, be again elector; this troops are stationed in every public place to shoot you down; and what shen? You can go to the devil

Put not you trust in politicians, nor yet in any man who is their tool. Trust in yourselvas What in the name of Hawet do all the promises of Mayor Wood amount to? An appropriation of \$250,000 has passed for work upon the Central Park, Not a man will be put to work there before near Toesday; and how long will that last! Perhaps a week; possibly a fortnight; but not a day longer. And how many of the 26,000 of on new in want of employment will got work there! Perhaps a thousand. So that it is possible that 1,100 of us may get two weeks work for political capital; that will take in sthrough the election and them we can statue. ["Good!" "Trath!" That! so!"]

Who is this Fernanco Wood in whom we are told to pit our trust! He is a politician—he is a selfish, scheming politician He is one of the most ambitions of men; but he is ambitious for himself; and I do not blame him. But I blame you if you are not ambitious also. It is an old and wise saying that if a man does not care for himself, nobody will care for him. Therefore me. He would not so to that lamp post the do a man of us a favor, unless the could make something by it. I do not blame him for this; but I blame you that you will not favor your serves.

Who are we in the eyes of Mayor Wood and the other politicians? A crowd of mean, imaginificant, ragged, hungry does, who are to be flattered for our votes and kiesed after the siecion. If we assemble upon the steps of the City, Hall he will send out his marshal and order us away. We must not delive that holy temple of justice—a secretal pace in his eyes, but in my eyes it is a don of corruption—a next of this eyes, but in my eyes it is a don of corruption—a next of this eyes, but in my eyes it is a don of corruption—a next of this eyes of the Mayor; but a hard the could have to the feet. You fellow allowers next to rot the people of their mone, and divide th

and divide the spoils among themselves [flows and long spisuse].

I have told you what we are in the eyes of the Mayor; but what are we in fact? You, fellow-laborers, need not depend upon any Mayor, or any politician, or any Government. You are the source of wealth; you, if you but knew it, are Mayor and Government and more than all of them. You have but to demand your rights as you should, and these trading politicians who chest ven with cunning and feed you with promises will not date disobey you. If a man comes from Hungary, or a minister returns from a foreign Court, the treasury pours cut its thousands for the pageant and debauchery, and these thieving officers you uphold by your votes frast to faincess at your expense.

officers you uphold by your votes freat to fainess at your expense.

Now I know of one German who has died of stavration this very morning and to-morrow there may be five, next cay tend and soon a hundred a day will die for want of food. But when we sak, not bread for our starving sives and children, but honest work to feed them ourselves, we can get only emp y promises, to secure our votes, and after election can freeze and starve without a sympathining word. But I tell you was attracted than these siars. We must organize. We must first learn our sireught. We must prepare for the worst; add when we have done this we must not beg, but demand work; and it we do not get it we can do make up plears. There is no army nor mayor that is strong enough to stand between us and bread foour families 1 "Good" "Good" Applainse. If we cannot get work peacefully we must get bread by violence; for it is hetter be fore God and man to steal than to lie down and starve (Loud spipulase).

heater before God and man to sees than to be used. [Loud spinjune].

Then why longer march down to the City Hall? Whylonger trust to Mayor or politicisms? Let us at once organize. It is monetone to wait till to morrow. Let us act at once and together, for in union there is strength. I move to appoint a committee on organization, to report at 3 o'clock.

This was carried, but before this new Committee was appointed, two German musicians were descried, one with a bugle and the other with a clarionet, pass irg the north end of the park. There was a rush and they became the captives of the boys, who in deflarce of the new movement and the unborn Committee hustled them into the center of the square, at d demanded " Hail Columbia." They played two or three tunes in a frightful way, and a procession was suggested. Before marching was really com menced, however, ore of them made his escape The other was then hustled about and driven up St. Mark's place and Second avenue toward the house of Mayor Wood. On the way the poor fellow escaped into the basement of a private house, and succeeded in enscorcing himself in the ball. The mob surrounded the house, and bellowed, "Fetch out the Dutch devil," "Fetch out the Dutch devil," &c. The occupants of the house, afraid of having the house torn down or sacked, drove him out, and no sooner had be made his appearance, than he was again seized by the crowd, and dragged to No. 122 Second averue, the Mayoral residence. He was there stationed before the door and ordered to saluta the Mayor. He attempted, but there were two reasons

why he did not exceed-his instrument was reised and

returned to the square and met a posse of policemen on the way, who, seeing to considerable disorder, did

Scon afterward, Deputy Superintenden: Carpente appeared with one policeman, and then " the Conni-too" succeeded in making a few speeches against the disturbances, and explained that the Controller had promised to give the Central Park Commissioner 1. Of a day for them.

Mr. Carpenter then praised the boys in a little speech. He said that he was satisfied that if the police should have to come among them to arrest any thieves and disturbers who might be among them,

they would assist the police.

Scarcely was he out of sight when the roughs re commenced hustling everybody who happened to attract their attention. After a while they could find nothing more attractive than the reporters, and they drove them out of the Square. Disser time had an excellent effect on them.

AT THE CITT HALL.

The City Hall and Park were comparatively quiet but few police were required. There was no regular meeting, most of the Unemployed preferring Tompkins square. There were, however, several hundred scattered in groups about the Park all day. In the mora irg some attempts were made at harangues, but Marshal Stephers and other officers were prompt in he had as good a right to speak in the Park as he had, but was fir ally compelled to desist. He immediately vindicated his right to the Park by going into the City Hall to get out his naturalization papers Some Committees, during the day, waited on the Mayer from the Tompkins equare meeting-the old

A Committee of workingmen waited on Controller Flagg to know what he intended to do in the matter of the Central Park appropriation. The Controller as sured them that he would do everything in his power to facilitate their benefit. The bonds to raise the \$250,000 could not be taken until they had been adver tised a week, but, under such circumstances, he would feel justified in advancing money from the public Treasury, at the rate of \$6,000 per week, which would, at \$1 a day employ 1.000 laborers, and each man would receive his pay at the end of each week. With this arrangement the Committee were highly elated, and returned their warmest thanks to the Controller. The Commissioners will probably commence in a day or

In the afternoon there was nothing done in the but to look on. Everybody was a spectator. The slightest incident caused great excitement and great movements of the crowd during the morning; even the arrival of a carriage would set then all run ning. Toward 4 o'clock the assemblage diminished rapidly, and before dusk there was nothing unusual to

from the Custom-House. Capt. Rynders will protect the property of the United States with his Marshale until there seems to be greater danger than at present. is a conspiracy to set the city on fire in a hundred

was very small; it was characterized, however, by the properess to amusement by propulsion which distirguished the morning gathering. Campbell's Committee which had got constituted in some way or other, reported to a small section of those on the ground their plan of organization, but no names Campbell tried to make another speech, and a Ger man named Deckart succeeded him, but they did not meet with much encouragement. The rowdies hustled dark, when they separated.

THE "UNEMPLOYED" OF PHILADELPHIA

CONFERENCE WITH THE MAYOR-PETITION

TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

From The Philadelphia Evening Journal, Oct 11.

About 11; o'clock this forencon a Committee of Workingmen, now cut of employment, presented there elves before his Honor, Mayor Vaux, to consult with him as to their condition at the present time. They numbered twenty-four, one from each Ward in the city. They were headed by Mr. George Carter who, as Chairman of the Committee, introduced his compations in suffering to his Honor. The whole party stood round the table in the Mayor's private effect; each man had his hat in his hand, and be wed respectfully to the Mayor as they were introduced. The Mayor received them very courteously, saying, "I am happy to neet you, gentlemen." While Mr. Catter propunded various questions to the Mayor, several of the usen were in tear—doubtiess thinking of their formities who were at home treatment with of their families who were at home threate

One of the Committee addressed the Mayor in the

One of the Committee addressed the Mayor in the most feeling terms:

Pennit me to acdress your Honor, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. Perhaps you little understand the experience of the working mean at the present time in this city. Our true position is this: We want to work, because bread for ourselves and families is the legitimate result of work, but we cannot get work. We were unprepared for the crisis at the time when it came upon us. We were discharged without a moment's notice, and our families are suffering in consequence. Mr Mayor, we are capable of leaning and are prepared to make a loan to the City of Philadelphia. There is work enough to do on our streets, and we can do it. We will loan our labor, and our isbor is capital, if you will assure us that the scrip of the city which we are willing to accept, will be taken for bread and butter, tea and sugar, or other such necessaries of life as may be wanted to satisfy the cravings of hurger. We are poor, and at the point of starvation. We cannot beg, for that is against the law. We will not ateal, for that is beyond the limits of that character which, as workingmen, we are not prepared to pair with.

The Mayor, who seemed to be deeply affected by the scene befere him, then addressed them in substance as follows:

The Mayor, who seemed to be deeply affected by the scene before him, then addressed them in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly sorry that cirrumstances, such as we all labor under at the present time, but more particularly which hard down with great weight upon the worsingmen of our city and county, should have brought us together this morning. But gentemen, I think the prospect brightens. These dull times are but of short saration. They cannot the nature of thing, last long and there will be a demand for labor again. He said that he could see every day the evidences of a change for the better. No man had yet made bold to explain the cause of the great revulsion which had laid business prostrate and turned the man of toil out of employment. He certainly did not pretend to understand what had tailled wiser men than him, but there was one thing that he wasted to have infused into society, and that is, confidence—confidence, gentlement—and as the Mayor used this expression, the designation bowed their assent. There was more confidence necessary to establish a firmness in the thoroughfars of business and commerce. Without confidence our families would be thrown into also more than the second of the City of Philadelphia would do well to remember the feelings that have always anionated her eithers in the discharge of their duties—love. "Love each other' thas always distinguished Philadelphia, and he hoped they, the workingaren, would not depart from that goad out note. He appealed to their knowledge of each other's circumstances, and reposition they made for the law and Constitution of our city and State; and the man who, for sinher motives, might enter their organization to district and excite them to carry out those designs would be watched, and would be held responsable to the law for his acts. He entited dithem of their duty as moral beings responsible to the substitution of our to a men and mators. It is also upon them as the bone and ainew of the city—the strong structure of the community. He co

We understand that the following memorial is to b

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. The haselect and Common Councils of the tree migrated at the transfer of the Seventeenth Ward, most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that, in consequence of the vast amount of softening and discress which prevails throughout the motive extent of the city, and more especially in the Seventeenth Ward, they are on pelled publicly the pertuent for the adoption of some melled vertically and groups relief to the adoption of some melled vertically all of groups relief to the melled and the property of the papers of the papers of the common necessities of the common necessities of the solution of wealth, we need the common necessities of the solution you, and as such we happer to will be do not be true to a solution of a continuous necessities of the perfect of the perfect application of a convolves made the respectful application of a convolves and this property out the control the property of the perfect of the control of the convolves of the perfect of the tight favors the augmention which we most respectfully urge.

#### NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

The Corgress came to an end last evening, and from its arises arcre the National Chees Association. The meeting organized at the clab rooms, No. 19 Esst Twelfth street at 8 o'clock, and, on mo'los of Datiel W. Fiske, esq., Col. Mead was called to the chair. That gentleman, after expressing his regret that the Hon. A. B. Meek was not present to a ward the prizes, wru'd be ended this evening. It was with regret that he appropried this fact. To him it was a cause of regret that an occasion which had been so agreeable and full of interest abould soon be numbered among events passed away, not into oblivion, but to be ever retained full of interest should soon be numbered among events passed away, not into oblivion, but to be ever retained among the pleasant memories of the past. It was another source of regret that many who had participated as members should have returned to their homes, and that others would soon follow; but a lively recallection of each and all of them would long be retained by those who remained behind. But, on looking toward the other side of the picture, it was a source of great satisfaction and of mutual gratification to know that the first National Chess. Congress of America had been so presumently successful. Nothing had occurred to mar the designs of those who originated and conducted it through its long duration. Harmony had prevailed throughout. The intention of the originators of this gathering of chess-players from every part of the Union was to awaken an interest in the noblect of all amusements and to promote its welfare. This object had been fully recognized. Throughout the whole country the most favorable notice had been taken of their proceedings. The result would be, that many new names will be enrolled among the devotece of Caress, and many will bring into use those faculties which have been so long dommat. Other Morphys and other Paulsens perhaps will come ferture chees congress. But the powerful aid received from the Press of the city must not be forgotten. Without it, the proceedings of this Congréss would scarcely have been known beyond the walls of the place of meeting. To it they were greatly indebted for the interest it had takes and for the faithful reports it had always given.

Col. Mead then proceeded to give the names of the

for the interest it had taken and for the faithful reports it had always given.

Col. Mead then proceeded to give the names of the winners of prizes in the two tournaments.

PRIZE BEARRS.

GRAND TOURNAY.

1st. Paul Morphy of New Orleans.

2d. Levis Paulsen of New Orleans.

2d. Levis Paulsen of Iowa.

2d. Theodore Liebtenhein of New York.

4th. Dr. B. J. Raphael of Kentucky.

MINON TOURNAY.

1st. William Homer of Brooklyn.

2d. Moses Solomous of New York.

2d. Lieut. Seebach of New York.

4th. Martin Mantin of New York.

Only the first prize in the Grand Tournament would be given that evening. Col. Mead said the remainder would be presented on the following night. He then proceeded to present the testimonial in the following terms:

terms:

"In delivering to Mr. Morphy, the victor in the Graud Tournament, the first prize, consisting of a service of plate, I discharge a duty which I knew meets with the cordial approbation of any more gratifying than to those whom he has so gallantly vanquished. For one us it more agreeable than myself to be the means of conveying to him that which he has proven himself by superletity, to be justly entitled to."

The service of plate, which cost upward of \$300, has been manufactured expressly for the purpose, by Ball,

bees manufactured expressly for the purpose, by Ball Black & Co. and consists of silver pitcher, 4 goblets and calver. The latter hears the following inscription:

THIS SERVICE OF PLATE THIS SERVICE OF PLATE
IS PRESENTED TO
PAUL MORPHY
THE VICTOR IN THE GRAND TOURNAMENT,
AT THE FIRST CONCRESS
of the
AMERICAN NATIONAL CHESS ASSECIATION,
New-York, 1857.

The salver also bears an admirable engraving of Messets. Morphy and Paulsen, seated at a chess table, engaged in a game. Both of the figures are capital likenesses, drawn from the late photograph by Brady. After a resolution being passed recommending The New York Chess Monthly to the support of all lovers of chess, and the various clubs throughout the country, Mr. Merphy made the following remarks:

Mr. Patlsen, in behalf of the members of the first National Chess Congress, I present this testimonial to you. If measured by the admiration it is meant to convey of our estimation of your wonderful blindfold play it will not be deemed of little value. Sir. I claim you for the Ucited States [Great cheering]. Although Let a rative American, you have done more for the hord of American Chees than her most gifted sons. Old Europe may boast of her Staunton and Andersons, her Harrwitz and Lowenthals, her Der Lasas and Petreffe; it is the greater boast of American that the blincfold chees of Paulsen has not yot been equaled. What if Labourdonrais played two, Philidor three, and Kieseritzky four games at one time? We have in our midst one whose amusement it is to play five, and who will soon falfill his pro nise of playing seven bindfold games at chess simultaneously. We flirg our proud defisnee across the waters. Come one, come all. Let the superhuman feats of our own Paulsen be performed with equal success by the much vanted European chess knights. Let the much and deservedly-extolled Harrovitz enter the lists. We challenge him—we challenge all the magnates of the Old World. But, Sir, your achievements need no comment at my hands—they speak for themselves. And now, with a resteration of our charks for the highly interesting entertainment you have so kincly given us, we beg you to accept this slight tokan of our admiration.

The testimonial—a description of which lately appeared in our columns, was designed and manufactured by the firm of Falkner & Polisk, goldsmiths, of this city.

Mr. Paulsen advanced and received the gift from the hards of Mr. Morphy, and after a few moments spoke as follows: "The honor which you have deigned to "cot fer upon me in presenting to me such a beautiful "and valuable present is so great indeed, that I only regret not being able to return my thanks in words sufficiently expressing the feelings of gratitude, appreciation and pleasure which are moving my heart at this moment. The pleasure which I have enjoyed at our recent campaign in fighting many a peaceful battle, and in making the acquaintance of both the noble champions of our Congress, as well as of other worky and esteemed "frierds of Caisea, this pleasure is so great to me that I do not hesitate a moment to mark these days among the happiest of my life. And ever afterward, when far from you, in the West of this great country, where Providence has secured me "a home, the remembrance of these days will be to me a source of joy and pleasure. Once more, gentlemen, "allow me to express to you my sincere and heartfelt "gratitude."

When Mr. Paulsen had resumed his seat, Col. Mead Mr. Paulsen advanced and received the gift from the

gratitude.'
When Mr. Paulsen had resumed his seat, Col. Meaannounced that the Congress would then adjorn sine die, and that gentlemen present were invited to sign their names to the rell of the National Chess Associatheir names to the rell of the National Chess Associa-tion. As the subscription amounts but to \$1 annually, the lovers of the game will not be deterred from en-tering on eccount of excessive dues. Col. Mead was elected President of the Association at a former meet-ing of the Congress, and certainly if any man deserve such an honor for long acquaintance with chess and obser-players, univing efforts to further and popularize the game and for tendering the warm hand of fellowship and assistance to amateurs, it is Colons! Meed. His name is indissolubly associated with chess in America.

with chess in America.

We are requested to state that the meetings of the New-York Chess Club will in future be held at the rooms, No. 19 East Twelfth street, on Tuesday, Thorse day and Finday evenings, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at the St. Denis's Hotal, Broadway, the proprietor, D. Jalien, esq., baving generously put every facility at the disposal of the Club.

# MEETING OF DROVERS.

A meeting of Drovers and Stock Dealers was hel-last evering at the Girard House. It was called it consequence of the various Railroad Companies having recently combined togs ther and materially advances the prices of transporting live stock. By a concert of action in concentrating the business over one route and thereby withdrawing a large amount of business and thereby withdrawing a large amount of busin-from other routes, it was thought that the combinati

can be eventually broken up.

Mr. Isaac R. Loder of Indiana, was chosen Chair
man, and Mr. H. R. Smith of Illmois, was appointed Secretary.
On metion of James McBrene, the Chairman ap-pointed Mesers. Peterson and Caldwell of Indiana, and Mr. Nichols of Illinois, a Committee to prepare reso-

lutions.

The Committee, after retiring a few minutes, reported the following, which were adopted unani monthy:

Res fred, That a Corumittee of five he appointed, one from Runds, ore from Iowa, one from Kentacky, one from Onio, a one in New York, to sonfer and bargain with Railroad Goranica.

Resolved. That it shall be the duty of such Committee to give direction to the action of their friends emeaged in the drowing business, in such a way as they deem best, with a view of destroying the pressur railroad combination.

Resolved. That we will act in concept with each other guiler the direction of said Committee.

The Chairman appointed as said Committee, Messre James McBride, Edwin Nichols, Train Caldwell, J. E Miles said L. B. Richardson.

The Committee are to confer with the various rail-

read companies; ascertain the best arrangements that can be made and report the result by circular to the ercvers and stock dealers in order that they may con-centrate their business as far as possible over one routs.

The Secretary, Mr. SMITH, informed our reporter that previous to the .dvance which went into effect the let of this month, i. cost to transport a car load of cattle (estimated to weigh len tune) about \$175, trom Springfield, Illinois, to New York. With the advance, if new costs, from the same p. ace, about \$230. It is also optional with the companies to make an additional advance of \$30.

The neeting was very unanimons in their determination to break down the combination and secure, if possible, a return to the old prices. After some conversation as to the mode of priceeding to bring this about, the meeting was adjourced.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THIRD AVE-NUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, at their office, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-first street. The meeting we organized by choosing Thurlow Weed, Casirman, and Henry S.

Burger, Secretary.

The President Mr. Wm. A. Darling, submitted the arrual report, of which the following is an abstract:

The business of the year ending Oct. 31, 1857, has been as

Receipts from other sources	13,750 95
Gross Receipts	400,597 81
Out of which has been paid: Cost of operating the road	
Divid-pds 95,600 00	
Reel Estate 68.673 64	
Assessments and Taxes 3,402 49	
faterest on Bende	
Sewer Expenses 2400 00	
bix New Cars 4,670 00	
Barlom Ties 1,600 00	
Buffolk Bank balance 3756 93-1	\$ 445,275 OB
Balance on hand	624,282 03

The funded de bit due in 1370 is.

Mostrage on Real Estate
Octafanding obligations for payments on Real Estate,
maturing within 90 days. 

Parciase mency on total
Carpenters
Masons
Excavating, &c.
Cratting and from rulis
Labor paid on pay roll
Interest on mortgage. Architects
Architects
Mortgage on lots
Plumling for stables
Asceniment Central Park
Commission for purchase of lots Commission for purchase of lots.

Host. &c.

Belgian blocks.

Surveying.

Assessment, grading.

Law expense, avareing.

Interest on purchase money.

Tages, 1856.

Lumber.

Examining plans.

Harlem lot purchase money.

Harlem Station building.

Flagging at Harless.

Law expenses, searches.

.. 492 281 12 The reports, tegether with a detailed history of the read, were received and adopted, and on motion or tered printed in pamphlet form for distribution a mong

the stockholders.

The President informed our reporter that during the year just passed over eight millions of passengers had been conveyed over this road.

The following Directors and Inspectors were elected

Directors—William A. Darling, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Sannel Jandon, William H. Webb, Gev. G. Waters, Ciarkson N. Potter, Wilson G. Hunt, Malthy G. Lane, Peter McMartin, John S. Hobby, Wm. J. Valentine Inspectors—Richard Williamson, John L. Everitt, Richard S. Gray.

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Travatore was executed last night by Mine. La Grange and the three new artists, Mone. Angri and Meeers. B gnerdi and Ardavani. The performance of Mme. La Grange in this opera is too familiar to require notice. The most notable thing of the evening was Mme. Angri as Azucena. All other voices hitherto heard in the part cannot compete with hers for depth and force. It is really something new in the musico dramatic busicess to hear a voice so traine ia solid contraito-in such a character. Wast the composer really meant can only come forth when such an organ is put in requisition to represent the fierce aboriginal expression of the Egyptian vagrant. The appreciation of Mme. Angri was adequate, for she re-ceived the extraordinary honor of being twice called forward after her opening scena and duet. It was a great performance. The tenor, Bignardi, has a good voice and sings well. He does not rice into prandeur. but has a certain fervor which is pleasing. As an art ist, he holds an excellent place. He was much applauded. Mr. Ardavani, the baritone, sings well enough, but is deficient in voice. Breadth, force and clearress are required for the semi savage Count's leve and wrath, and we did not find these qualicies in the person fication of the character. The audience without being crowded, was brilliant.

An English opera is to be performed after the debut of Mr. Formes. Next Saturday morning there is to be a grand matinée-concert, opera-Italiae, Ea-glish-of varied attractions. Friday is advertised as know.

# THE BROADWAY THEATER.

Mr. McKean Buchacan, the tragedian, an acco whose name has of late been unfamiliar to cis-Atlantic theater-goers, commenced an engagement at the Breadway Theater on Monday evening of this week Mr. Bochanan has been absent from America for a number of years, during which time he has been de lectating the insular inhabitants of Australia and England. It is truly gratifying to the friends of the gentleman to learn from certain newspaperial representations that his artistic exertions have in those countries been appreciated and highly commended. It is indeed grati fying to us, who have no acquaintance with the emi nent tragedian, to learn that somewhere upon the globe there exists a people who can take a substantial delight in the stage gyrations of Mr. Moisean Bu chanan. It opens up a new feature in anthropology and shadows forth a place where a number of our theatrical stars who, to our unenlightened sense, are among the lesser lights of the dramatic firmament may possibly receive reverence and worship as luminarie of the very first magnitude.

Sirce the recent bursting forth of Mr. Buchanan as etar upon our dramatic horizon, he bes appeared in three parts, all Shakespearian, "Macboth," which is auxounced for to night, completing the quartette "Lear," "Heaslet," and "Othello" have been respec tively personated by the great tragedian. The audi ences have, as to numbers, been fair, and the applause generous, the great attractions at other houses not withstarding.
The tragedy of "Othello," as cast last night, wa

an attract ve entertainment, as announced, although ore or two of the leading members of the company were unacountably absent when the curtain went up, and their places were supplied by others.

The Moor of Venice, as drawn by Shakespeare, should ever carry with him a certain sympathy of the andience, in spite of his underiable weakness, and his credulers trust in the ax parte statement of an interseted person. For the sake of poetry and the requirements of the tragic drama, we are unwilling to believe in the manliness and nobility of a man who suspects his wife without reason, and murders her without proo of her culpability. But at the same time we like, for the rake of the humanities, to think that he is made the dupe of a scoundrel, that he believes the slanders against Desdemona unwillingly, and that he committhe great crime against her life only when he is goaded nest human endurance by a dire jealousy which he combate as a temping domen, and struggles with to the last as he would with the angel of death. We would like to lock upon Othelio as a deeply-wronged and injured man if the actor who personates the character will be hird enough to grant us that sentimental privilege. But Othello, according to Mr. Buchanan, is an

dividual who eatches with eager joy at the first sus-bleion against his wife; who nurses his jealousy as a new-found treasure; who secretly gloats over a plan of vengeance he has devised, and who pursues that plan to its murderous termination with the bull dog tenacity and brutal love of blood which characterize a Short-Boy in search of "a muss with 119's follers" We have reverseen an Othelio who succeeded so

completely in crushing out of the part every partie's of romance, and every trait of noble mealiness as Mr. Buckanac. We have cover seen an actor whose conception of the character was so devoid of poetfo beauty and so thoroughly butcher-boyish as that of

the individual under consideration.

Mr. Buchanan's faults of style are too aumerous b te here inventoried at lergth. In the quiet passages te here inventoried at lergth. In the quies para-be is rot so objectionable; indeed, one or two of the shorter scenes in the second act are deserving of positive commendation, but his idea of expressing all sorts of passion or strong emotion seems to be read-irg, raving and ranting about the stage like a two-year old colt which has unwittingly stirred up a bor-zet's nest. The comparison is not particularly elegant, but it is very expressive. In pure, undi guises rart, Mr. Buchanan has notival, but is "himself alone." We hope that we may see a reason to speak more

favorably of his after performances, which we shall certainly take occasion to witness, in which case no one will more willingly speak words of commendation than we.

#### THE RECENT STORM AND PLOOD

From The Albany Journal, Non 11.

Prim The Albany Journal, Nov. 11.

Puring the past week there have been beavy raise throughout the counties on the line of the Eric Causi and Central Railroad west of Syracuse. On Meaday came the moet terrific storm of all. It began early in the morning. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a violent gale, rooting up trees, blowing down chimneys, destroying fences and sheds, and in some instances unroofing houses.

The storm was immediately followed by the heavy freshets and floods. Rivers and creeks burst their usual boundaries, enhunerged the adjoining fields and swept away bridges, mill-dams, and whatever opposed their resistless course. Canal embankments and railroad culverts shared in the communication was completely cut off yesterday in that section, and is even yet so much interrupted that the full extent of demage done cannot be accertained.

East of Palmyra and east of Newark several beraks in the Canal cocurred. The damage can hardly be repaired in less than five davs.

The present flood is the greatest known in forty years, the high water reaching houses and bains never before toucked by it. Nearly the whole track of the railroad from Weedeport (Cayuga county) to a mile this side of Newark (Wayne county), a distance of twenty-five miles, was at one time under water. In some places the water stood at the depth of four feet. This was caused by the giving way of the banks of the Caral, submerging every thing in the neighbor-hood.

From The Syracuse Journal, Nov. 10.

Buffalo was subjected to a heavy and constant

hood.

From The Syname Journal, Nov. 16.

That tract of country stretching from Geneva to Buffalo was subjected to a heavy and constant crenching rain from Sunday morning till Meaday evening, without an hour's cereation. The consequence is the whole country is flooded, and the destruction of property must necessarily be very great, both on the old and new roads between here and Rochester. The travel has, in consequence of the damage done to culverts, been suspended for several hours, but by this evening or to-morrow morning the trains will run on their usual time.

Men in large numbers are engaged on both roads repairing, asspeedily as possible, the damages. The Genesee River is sweller exceedingly by the rain, and it was for a while feared fine railroad bridge over that stream at Rochester would be swept away; but we understand that it is thought the worst is passed. Never, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has there been such a terrible and stendy rain-storm as the one which has just passed.

one which has just passed.

GREAT RISE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

GREAT RISE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial.

The rain poured down in torrents on Saturday. Yesterday the weather was cloudy with every indication of more rain. The river commenced swelling early on Saturday morning, and up to dusk last evening had risen nearly five feet.

Licking River poured out in torrents on Saturday, sweeping off cossiderable preperty. We do not remember haying seen it so turbulent during the past ten years, except on the occasion of the breaking up of the ice last Winter and the year previous. At Falmouth the railroad bridge was so badly damaged as to stop the passege of trains over it.

The rains have doubtless extended throughout the Alleghancy, Kanawha, Kentucky, Wabash and Cumberland invers for all boating purposes. The last arrivals from Louisville and Madison report all the tributaries pouring out freely. In a day or two the Falls will again be navigable for the leggest class of steamers, To-day there will not be less than ten feet bence to Louisville. The Northemer from Memphis. found six feet in the lower and eight feet in the upper part of the river.

From The Cincinnati Gazetta.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

The rain has swollen the river here six feet five inches up to dusk last evening, equal to three inches per heur since it first commenced to rise. The Henry Graff, from Pittsburgh last evening, the last et amer down, reports heavy rains from Whoeling down, and the Scioto and other side streams below Portsmouth running out heavy swells.

the Scioto and other side attention below Portaneous running out heavy swells.

Mr. Henry P. Everson, of this city, who arrived frem Pittsburg by rail night before last, says the rain of Friday night and Saturday morning was general, and that the river at Pittsburgh was swelling rapidly when he left, with over eight feet and a half water in the channel. Mr. E. informs us that steamboatmen at Pittsburgh are calculating on a great depth of water at that point, as the rains have extended up into the mountains. We shall not be surprised to hear of at least twenty feet of water by dispatches this evening.

[By Telegraph.]
THE FRESHET—DAMAGE TO CENTRAL R. R.
TRACK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.
The rain-storm west of this place has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the Central Railroad are broken. The bridge over the Genesce at Rochester was fer a long time considered to be in danger. All trains brain broke through a culvert at Weedsport, and six cars loaded with grain were precipitated into a ditch. No person was injured.

The rain is spoken of as the heaviest known for years. The canal breaks overflow the road, and no trains are sent west. The latest information says that hopes are entertained that the old road botween Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to night; and is it is a train will leave here at 6 o'clock p. m.

We have nothing new from the West in regard to the freshet. The Central Road is still obstructed, and no trains are going out.

no trains are going out. FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1877—r. st.

The track immediately adjoining the Elmira Bridge, has been washed away far about three lengths of rail, and the water is so high in the river as to render the bridge impassable for trains. The water is now subsiding, and as no part of the bridge has been carsived away, it is expected that it will soon be again passable for cars. We learn that a portion of the bridge near Corning has been washed away, but have not yet received the particulers.

ROBBERT OF THE GOSHEN BANK .- On Tuesday night the Goshen Bark was burglariously entered and robbed of \$21,042 in bil's and \$1,192 99 in specia. The morey was deposited in the safe, which was fastened with three looks, and in order to get at it the robbers bored a hole through the door of the safe between the 'cche, by which means they were able to pour in enfficien: powder to blow the fastenings to pieces. Mo cine to the perpetrators has been found; it is emppored, hawever, that they were persons well ac-The steer of the bank quainted with the locality. The steer of the bank belongs mostly to the rich farmers of the county, smore whem the robbery sauses no little excitement. Of the morey stelen, \$21,042 was in bills of the Goshen Bark- \$1,310 being in too and twenty dollar bills, and \$16,832 in one, two and 3ve dollar bills. Beside this amount, there was \$99 in mutilated bills, \$340 in bills of the Orange County Bank, and \$39 in bills of other Je ery Barks. \$1,158 90 was to specie, mostly gold.

Iowa - All the courties in Iowa bave been heard from, except two small ores, and the Republican majorly is 2,956. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican-the Senate standing Ropublican 22, Democratic 14; Henza, Republican 42; Democratic 30. This secures the election of a R-publican United States Sepator, to El the place of Gen. Jones.

CARPRINE ACCIDENT IN DIVISION STREET,-The news depot, No. 89 Division street, compiled by Mr. Joseph Compbell, printer, as a news deput and fanoy store, was last evening damaged by fire, caused by the bicwing up of a comptene ismp. The store window was blown out, and the stock considerably demagned.

No insurance.

earnings might be applied to reducing the State tax.

part of the people of Georgia are no better off.

his breath was exhausted for one day.

A cry of "Police," and he was liberated; the crowd

not, of course, interfere.

stopping them. One of the speakers told the Marshal

be seen. The United States troops have been withdraws

The wildest stories are current. One is that there places simultaneously.

In the afternoon the assemblage in Tomkins square

each other, when they could hustle nobody else, until

starvation.

resented to Councils to morrow:
To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphi